

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 16, 1910.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Salt Lake stake conference, advertised to be held March 6, has been postponed to March 20.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

THE RIGHT KIND OF BOOST.

Salt Lake City is obtaining an enviable reputation for crime. The record of one night, as given in the "News," of Tuesday, is almost appalling. We are equalling the record of the old "Liberal" rule, when it became as dangerous to venture out on the streets of the City in the evening as to cross the deserts where lawless Bedouins roam, and when the people, finally, were forced, in self-protection, to employ special watchmen to patrol the blocks and guard them against murderous supporters of the anti-Mormon cause.

It is easy to see in this state of affairs one result of the notoriety the City has obtained, synchronous with the so-called American regime, as a sporting center and a natural gathering place for questionable characters. Previous to the last election the City was filled up with the element that maintains the saloons and from which the ranks of thieves and robbers, gamblers and other parasites on society are recruited. They knew they were wanted here, and they came. Then the notoriety the City has been given by the managers of the prize-fight as a place where the laws can be broken with impunity, has, no doubt, had the effect of attracting criminals from other parts of the country. We are reaping in accordance with the seed sown in the shape of anti-Mormon advertising.

And that should be a reminder to those who are anxious to boost the City, that everything depends on the right kind of advertisement. Salt Lake City has been proclaimed to the world as a place in which one class considers the other as without rights of any kind—the legitimate prey of the exploiter. It has been placarded, by those interested in such business, as a saloon-ruled community in which the "stockade" has a standing as a business institution. Let there be a complete change. Let the citizens demand of their officials that they do their duty in the matter of law enforcement. Let it become possible to truthfully proclaim to the world that peace has been restored between citizens; that the City is ruled not by a party but by the people; that righteousness is the ideal, and that public morality is safeguarded; that is the right kind of advertising. That would attract the home-builder, and not the home-robber.

It is all very well to be able to advertise skyscrapers and paved streets, but this in itself is but of secondary importance. Morality should be the first consideration. It is small honor to a community to have its paved streets flooded with moral filth, or its citizens robbed in the very shadow of the skyscrapers, and the police department indifferent. Let us fix matters so that we can truthfully boost the Capital of Utah as a clean, as well as growing city.

CHICAGO PROTESTS.

All over the country there is a more or less earnest agitation against the social evil. Particularly in the larger cities is this movement in evidence. The evil has assumed so menacing proportions as to demand general attention.

Some time ago the good women of Chicago set the women of Salt Lake a good example and appealed to the Mayor asking him to enforce the laws against the evil. The federal council of churches also took the matter up and called a public meeting of protest against institutional vice, thereby setting ministerial associations here and elsewhere a worthy example.

Resolutions were adopted by this meeting, setting forth the dangers of the diffusion of the evil, and the duties of the city administration. They say, in part:

"We demand such publicity in connection with the ownership and rental of buildings and rooms devoted to prostitution as shall make responsibility for the tolerance of this traffic perfectly clear. It is within the province of the police and the organizations of the city to safeguard civic righteousness by demanding the posting of a card in every room where prostitution is permitted, bearing the name of the owner of the building and the location of the nearest police station. We believe that this and other forms of publicity which should render the owner of every such place directly answerable to public opinion for his conduct in sharing the rewards of a foul and illicit business."

"We wish to recognize fully every effort which is made by the city administration and especially by the police department to restrain the social evil. At the same time we wish to point out with emphasis the fact that present methods of police relationship to the traffic amount to and practically issue in protection and exploitation of this most dangerous form of social disease. We insist that the police department share with the right-minded citizens of Chicago that attitude of repugnance and hostility to the business which the safety of the city demands. It is useless to expect any large results in the correction of this evil, if the police maintain the attitude of tacit partnership by the sharing of the spoils of the traffic in women or even of tolerance toward an unlawful and shameless business. The police department has the power to suppress entirely those forms of exploitation such as electric lights, music, and other devices for attracting public attention on which the promoters of the traffic so freely depend. We demand

and have the right to demand that this be done. The police have the power to remove all telephones from rooms known to be devoted to prostitution. The police have it within their power to prohibit the sale of liquors in houses known to be devoted to vicious purposes. The police have also the power of forbidding women in such places to wear dresses which are a direct aid in the business of solicitation. In a word the police have it within their power to so curb and restrain the exploitation of vice, not only in the red light district but throughout the city, that the problem of further dealing with this evil would be greatly simplified. We insist, and we have the right to insist, that the police department manifest its interest in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of decency and order by compliance with these demands."

To the ordinary mind there can be only one policy as regards this evil, and that is the same as that which is pursued in regard to any other transgression of the criminal law—the policy of suppression. The experience of many larger cities is that toleration only feeds the disease.

In this City the policy is not to confine the social evil but to make it a dividend-paying business, which of necessity means the employment of every possible device to drag men and women down to degradation, for the money, and this is done with the full knowledge of the officials who are sworn to maintain the laws against such practices.

We honor the ministers of Chicago for protesting. When the day comes that they shall give an account it cannot be said that through their silence they became participants in the crime in the plot to send their fellow-beings to perdition.

A GREAT WORK.

The sixth volume of the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge has just made its appearance, and we make this announcement as one of interest to the theological student and scholar everywhere. The work which is issued by the Funk & Wagnalls company, will be complete in twelve volumes.

The most important article in this volume is, undoubtedly, that on our Lord, by Prof. Benjamin B. Warfield, of Princeton, and Benjamin W. Bacon, of Yale. A "life of Christ" is not attempted in this treatise, but Dr. Bacon gives the sources of information, and Dr. Warfield offers a scholarly examination of the evidences upon which the claims of Jesus rest. This, in his mind, resolves itself into an examination of the genuineness of the Gospel narrative and of St. Paul's numerous references to Christ's life and sayings. He lays great stress upon the resurrection of Jesus, and the evidences upon which the fact itself rests, for it is the touchstone of the Christian's faith.

The volume contains many articles on doctrinal topics, such as inspiration, justification, "kenosis," etc. There are a great many biographical sketches, and among the historical sketches are those on inscriptions, showing with what difficulty ancient hieroglyphics (Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and others) have been deciphered and how recent is the opening of such vast historical storehouses of information. Other articles include those on "The Inquisition," "The Reformation in Italy," "Japan," "Liberia," "Jerusalem," "History of the Jews to-day," "Ireland," and "Korea." There is also a fine article on "Josephus."

CARNegie INSTITUTE.

The year book of the Carnegie Institution of Washington comprises the reports of the president, the executive committee, and the directors of the various departments, as well as reports upon investigations by individual beneficiaries of the institution, showing how the objects for which it was founded by the millionaire, are sought to be obtained.

Mr. Carnegie donated ten million dollars in 1902, and two millions, in 1907, for the purpose of encouraging "in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." During the past year \$652,481.82 were spent by the Institution in pursuance of the objects for which it was founded. Investigations have been carried on in more than thirty different fields of research and extended into more than forty different countries. Two astronomical observatories and five laboratories are maintained, and the equipment of the various establishments located in different parts of the United States includes 58 buildings, a specially designed ship, and 8 smaller craft.

As one of the notable achievements of the year the report refers to the cruise in the Atlantic of the nonmagnetic ship Carnegie. This ship was launched on June 12, 1909, and set sail upon her first voyage on August 21 last. During her voyage across the Atlantic errors were found in the best magnetic charts now used by mariners. The importance to navigation of this work is apparent.

Astronomical research has also been advanced during the year. An observatory has been established at San Luis, Argentina, where observation of the southern stars is proceeding at a rate heretofore unequalled in this branch of astronomy. Observations made with the meridian-circle, transferred with great care to San Luis from the Dudley Observatory, in Albany, New York, will be combined with corresponding observations made at Albany. At the Solar Observatory in California the 60-inch equatorial reflecting telescope has been tested and found highly satisfactory. The construction of a new tower telescope, 150 feet high above ground and 75 feet below ground, has been begun. In addition to the further interpretation of the nature of sun-spots, it is expected that an investigation of the electro-magnetic properties shown by the sun, in conjunction with observations made by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism on "storms" to which the earth's magnetism is subject, will result in a distinct advance in this field of research.

At the Geophysical laboratory geological and mineralogical experiments

are being carried on. At the Marine Biological laboratory at Tortugas, Florida, a corps of specialists are busy. At the Nutrition laboratory in Boston investigations are made to ascertain the influence of nutrition upon pathological as well as normal subjects. Historical research is being conducted by a special department. Important work has been done by the botanical department, and nineteen volumes, with an aggregate of 4,907 pages, have been published during the year. One of the most important publication projects thus far undertaken by the Institution was inaugurated during the year, namely, that of an edition of the Classics of International Law. Under the general editorship of Prof. James Brown Scott, the early master-works in international law are to be issued. Each work is to be reproduced by photographic process from the best available edition, and accompanied by a complete translation into English, and supplied with an introductory commentary. The work already begun includes the "Juris et Juridici," sive juris inter gentes" of Zouche, and the "De Jure belli ac pacis" of Grotius.

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